

Also, a bill (H.R. 3885) granting a pension to Marie Baraby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3886) granting a pension to Mary J. Winslow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3887) for the relief of William Thibeault; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: A bill (H.R. 3888) for the relief of Maggie Bomar Rivers; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEYSER: A bill (H.R. 3889) for the relief of James Elliott & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3890) for the relief of J. A. Finn & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H.R. 3891) granting an increase of pension to Mary Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: A bill (H.R. 3892) granting an increase of pension to Betsy Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H.R. 3893) for the relief of Mark D. Moad; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

83. By Mr. BEAM: Resolution of the City Council of Chicago, Ill., requesting that a firearms law be placed upon the Federal statutes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

84. By Mr. CARTER of California: Resolution passed by the Oakland City Council, opposing the proposal submitted to Congress proposing to tax publicly owned utilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

85. By Mr. CLARKE of New York: Petition of the Otego Susquehanna Valley Grange, No. 1417, protesting against any curtailing of the rural mail service, such as lengthening routes, combining so as to impair service, discontinuing, or letting by contract; to the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads.

86. By Mr. CONDON: Petition of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, urging the use of granite in Federal construction; to the Committee on Appropriations.

87. By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition signed by John E. Gross, secretary-treasurer, Colorado State Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo., recognizing the unfair burdens of existing taxation upon farms, agricultural property, has consistently fought for tax upon wealth, income, inheritance, and profit and opposed increasing burden of tax upon those least able to pay; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

88. Also, petition signed by John A. Snyder, president Morgan County Dairy Industry Association, and others, of Fort Morgan, Colo., urging the passage of the Frazier bill or similar bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

89. By Mr. GOSS: Petition of Charles Saukas and John J. Maher, of Ansonia, Conn.; Dennis O'Sullivan, of Derby; and other citizens of the cities of Ansonia, Derby, Beacon Falls, and Shelton, all in the State of Connecticut, asking for a revaluation of the gold ounce and requesting control of mass production; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

90. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Federal Composition & Paint Co., Inc., New York City, favoring the passage of the Shannon bill (H.R. 235); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

91. By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: Resolution of the Georgia Legislature, requesting the Congress of the United States to inflate the currency in a quantity sufficient to transact the business of the country; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

92. Also, resolution of the Georgia State Senate, expressing to the President of the United States confidence in all his outlined programs of reconstruction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

93. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of the Federal Composition & Paint Co., Inc., New York City, favoring the Shannon bill, for the discontinuance of the manufacture of paint and varnishes in the Government navy yards; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

94. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Memorial of the Twenty-third Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, requesting Congress to pass legislation for the acquisition of land for Federal game reserves in North Dakota, and for the maintenance of such reserves on or near the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

95. By Mr. WITHROW: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, expressing confidence in and support of the measures taken by President Roosevelt and the national administration in the present banking crisis; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

96. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the use of Wisconsin granite and hard limestone in Federal construction; to the Committee on Appropriations.

97. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Lincoln Central Labor Union, of Lincoln, Nebr., condemning the action of the Congressman for absenting himself from the Halls of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

98. Also, petition of Joseph J. Menge and other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, suggesting the enactment of certain laws; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

99. Also, petition of the Council of the City of Cambridge, Mass., commending the President for the way in which he has assumed leadership and also commending the House of Representatives for its prompt action in accepting the President's program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

100. Also, petition of the Council of Minneapolis, Minn., requesting the Congress to increase Federal aid for public construction work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

101. Also, petition of the Council of Sheboygan, Wis., requesting that the Congress enact House Joint Resolution 191, of the Seventy-second Congress; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

102. Also, petition of the Council of Jamestown, N.Dak., urging that legislation be enacted establishing a standard of integrity and sound economy of municipal bond issues, and giving to municipalities which meet such standard the same rights enjoyed by national banks to receive national currency on the pledge of their bonds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1933

(Legislative day of Monday, Mar. 13, 1933)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

JOHN B. KENDRICK, a Senator from the State of Wyoming, appeared in his seat today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the President of the United States.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 3757) to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Black	Bulkeley	Carey
Ashurst	Bone	Byrd	Clark
Austin	Borah	Byrnes	Connally
Bachman	Bratton	Capper	Coolidge
Barkley	Brown	Caraway	Copeland

Costigan	Hayden	Metcalf	Smith
Couzens	Hebert	Murphy	Steiner
Dickinson	Johnson	Neely	Stephens
Dieterich	Kendrick	Norbeck	Thomas, Okla.
Dill	Keyes	Norris	Thomas, Utah
Duffy	King	Nye	Townsend
Erickson	La Follette	Overton	Trammell
Fess	Lewis	Patterson	Tydings
Fletcher	Logan	Pittman	Vandenberg
Frazier	Loneragan	Pope	Van Nuys
George	Long	Reed	Wagner
Glass	McAdoo	Reynolds	Walcott
Gore	McCarran	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh
Hale	McGill	Robinson, Ind.	Wheeler
Harrison	McKellar	Russell	White
Hatfield	McNary	Sheppard	

Mr. REED. I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is still detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. HEBERT. I desire to announce the necessary absence of the following Senators: Mr. KEAN, Mr. CUTTING, Mr. DALE, Mr. SCHALL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, Mr. SHIPSTEAD, and Mr. BARBOUR.

Mr. LEWIS. I desire to announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW] is necessarily detained from the Senate by a slight illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day. I also desire to announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is necessarily detained from the Senate.

Mr. BLACK. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BANKHEAD] is necessarily detained from the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (H.DOC. NO. 6)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the President's message, as follows:

To the Congress:

It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. A direct attack in this problem suggests three types of legislation.

The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

The second is grants to States for relief work.

The third extends to a broad public-works labor-creating program.

With reference to the latter, I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

In regard to grants to States for relief work, I advise you that the remainder of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of Federal aid is still a definite necessity for many States, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

I find a clear need for some simple Federal machinery to coordinate and check these grants of aid. I am, therefore, asking that you establish the office of Federal relief administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving today of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and Interior.

I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next 2 weeks.

I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds, now appropriated for public works, will be sufficient for several months.

This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.

More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment, but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 21, 1933.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message of the President of the United States will be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and be printed.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, out of order, for myself and for the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], I ask leave to introduce a bill, have it read, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The bill (S. 598) for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to select from the unemployed citizens of the United States, as nearly as possible in proportion to the unemployment existing in the several States, a civilian conservation corps, who shall be enrolled for a term of 1 year, unless sooner discharged; no discharges to be permitted except under such rules and regulations as the President may direct. Each member of the civilian conservation corps shall be paid at a rate to be fixed by the President, not to exceed \$30 per month, and provided with quarters, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and hospitalization: *Provided*, That whenever a member of the said corps has a wife or other dependent or dependents, an involuntary allotment from his pay shall be made and paid to or for such dependent or dependents in such amount and under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. Each member shall, at the time of enrollment, agree to abide by the provisions of this act and by all rules and regulations issued by the President of the United States hereunder, which shall not include any obligation to bear arms.

SEC. 2. The provisions of chapter 15, title 5, United States Code, are hereby extended to members of the civilian conservation corps insofar as they may be applicable.

SEC. 3. That no right or claim to pension or compensation other than that expressly provided for herein shall arise or accrue under this act or out of enrollment or service in the civilian conservation corps.

SEC. 4. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the civilian conservation corps and any existing departments or agencies of the Government in the execution of this act in the maintenance, construction, or carrying on of works of a public nature for which sufficient funds are not available, such as forestation on National and State lands, prevention of soil erosion, flood prevention, and construction, maintenance, or repair of roads and trails on the public domain, the national parks, national forests, and other Government reservations: *Provided*, That the foregoing enumeration shall not be construed as a limitation of the kind of projects which may be undertaken hereunder: *Provided further*, That such projects shall be self-liquidating insofar as practicable.

SEC. 5. That whenever in the administration of this act it becomes necessary to secure the services of skilled artisans or other expert employees not available in the civilian conservation corps the President may authorize their employment at the prevailing wage of the locality.

SEC. 6. That to carry out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be expended under the direction of the

President, out of such unobligated moneys in the Treasury heretofore appropriated for public works as may be necessary and available.

Sec. 7. That in the execution of this act the President, or the head of any department authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any work, shall have the right to acquire real property by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to lands acquired pursuant to this section.

Sec. 8. That the President is hereby authorized to prescribe necessary and proper rules and regulations; to enter into contracts or arrangements with States, counties, municipalities, and other public bodies; and to do any and all things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purpose of this act.

Mr. McNARY subsequently said: Mr. President, I was interested a few moments ago, in reading the bill proposed jointly by the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from New York, to observe that the sums of money to be available for unemployment in connection with reforestation and erosion are the unobligated funds heretofore provided for public works, no sums being specifically designated. I should like to know from the Senator from Arkansas what is the estimated amount of the unappropriated funds.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Something in excess of \$200,000,000.

Mr. McNARY. Are those funds that have been appropriated and allocated for public works like Federal buildings and post offices?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. Or do they include rivers and harbors also?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. They include public works generally.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas advise us what portion of this unexpended balance is made up of unused road funds, public-highway funds, if any?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I am not able to give that information, but I shall procure it. I do not understand that it is expected to apply funds of that character to this work.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I suppose the authors of the bill, before its consideration, will furnish details as to the source from which these unexpended funds are coming.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom the bill has been referred, will be supplied with full information on the subject.

LOANS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO STATE BANKS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives which the Chair understands the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] desires to have referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The clerk will state the title of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 3757) to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases was read twice by its title.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement in explanation of the reference of the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency. This is a new bill, passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. It embraces some of the provisions of Senate bill 320, which was passed by this body several days ago, and includes three additional provisions. It is my information that some amendments are to be considered in connection with the bill, including, in all probability, a measure passed by the Senate several days ago, known as the "Bulkley bill" having relation to preferred stock of banks. The Committee on Banking and Currency has arranged to meet this afternoon. I move that the bill be referred to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I may say that the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning at its regular meeting discussed the matter to which the Senator from Arkansas has referred, and it was the purpose of the committee and their resolution to meet today at 3 o'clock in case the bill was referred to it. So we shall take the measure up at 3 o'clock today and consider it.

REPORTS OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate six letters from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting reports of investigations of the Commission in response to resolutions of the Senate, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to crab meat (S.Res. 122, 72d Cong.);

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to optical fire-control instruments and precision drawing instruments (in partial response to S.Res. 227, 72d Cong.);

A report to the President with respect to agricultural hand tools; a supplemental report to be forwarded (S.Res. 295, 71st Cong.);

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to blown-glass tableware (S.Res. 330, 71st Cong.);

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to cotton velveteens and velvets; a supplemental report to be forwarded (S.Res. 440, 71st Cong.); and

A report to the President, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to nonedible gelatin and glue (S.Res. 458, 71st Cong.).

HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK ROAD, HAWAIIAN TERRITORY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

Concurrent resolution

Whereas there is located on the summit of Haleakala on the island of Maui a national park known as the "Haleakala National Park", which park includes the extinct crater known as "Haleakala Crater"; and

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii appropriated a large sum of money to construct, and has contracted to construct, a road from the park boundary to the present public-road system on the island of Maui upon the understanding that the United States Government would construct the road from the park boundary to the summit of Haleakala where the crater is located; and

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii would never have entered into the construction of the road constructed by it to the boundary of the said national park unless it had been assured that the Federal Government would have completed the road to the summit of Haleakala; and

Whereas the road constructed by the Territory of Hawaii to the boundary of said national park is of no benefit to the general public unless the same is completed to the summit of Haleakala; and

Whereas the completion of said road from the park boundary to the summit of Haleakala would be of immense public benefit for the relief of unemployment inasmuch as the necessary method of construction would require that the greatest part of the work be done by hand labor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested to provide sufficient funds to complete the Haleakala National Park road from the boundary of said park to the summit of Haleakala in accordance with the understanding had with the Territory of Hawaii; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

[Resolution duly certified.]

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 594) granting a pension to Emery Ray Greenwood (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 595) granting a pension to Grace V. Foster; and
A bill (S. 596) granting a pension to Fay B. Weekley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HEBERT:

A bill (S. 597) for the relief of Elmer M. Place, Jr.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas introduced Senate bill 598, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. OVERTON:

A bill (S. 599) to authorize removal of wreck of ex-U.S.S. *Cincinnati*; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McADOO:

A bill (S. 600) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAREY:

A bill (S. 601) to meet the existing emergency in the agricultural industry, to provide for the reduction of the interest on certain existing farm mortgages, to amend and supplement the Federal Farm Loan Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 602) to provide for the storage for diversion of the waters of the North Platte River and construction of the Saratoga reclamation project; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 603) granting an honorable discharge to Walter Joseph Shikany; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 604) amending section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes", approved December 29, 1916 (ch. 9, par. 1, 39 Stat. 862), and as amended February 28, 1931 (ch. 328, 46 Stat. 1454); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. LOGAN:

A bill (S. 605) authorizing national banks to establish branches in certain cases; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 606) to authorize the waiver or remission of certain coal-lease rentals, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 607) for the relief of the Union Bank & Trust Co., of Lexington, Ky.;

A bill (S. 608) for the relief of the State Bank & Trust Co., of Richmond, Ky.; and

A bill (S. 609) for the relief of the Shelby County Trust & Banking Co., of Shelbyville, Ky.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 610) for the relief of Thomas Salleng; and

A bill (S. 611) for the relief of Charles Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 612) granting a pension to Winnie Hood;

A bill (S. 613) granting a pension to Green Isaacs;

A bill (S. 614) granting a pension to John M. Roundtree;

A bill (S. 615) granting a pension to William Russell;

A bill (S. 616) granting a pension to W. P. Saling; and

A bill (S. 617) granting an increase of pension to Charles Steffey; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 618) to amend the act of May 25, 1926, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 619) for the relief of Arabella E. Bodkin;

A bill (S. 620) for the relief of Catherine Wright; and

A bill (S. 621) conferring upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 622) to authorize the presentation to Robert A. Roos of a Distinguished Service Medal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 623) granting a pension to Wiley E. Bolt;

A bill (S. 624) granting a pension to Robert E. McCann;

A bill (S. 625) granting a pension to Lottie A. Torrance;

A bill (S. 626) granting a pension to Michael L. Walsh; and

A bill (S. 627) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Jasper; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 628) for the relief of Joanna A. Sheehan; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 629) granting compensation to Philip R. Roby; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 630) for the relief of Ray Funcannon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

A bill (S. 631) for the relief of Charles P. Shipley Saddle & Mercantile Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 632) granting a pension to Sallie Babb;

A bill (S. 633) granting a pension to Frank A. Boster;

A bill (S. 634) granting a pension to Ida C. Cantrell;

A bill (S. 635) granting a pension to Angeline Hart;

A bill (S. 636) granting a pension to Tennie Hembree;

A bill (S. 637) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hermanstorfer;

A bill (S. 638) granting a pension a Belle Shanholtzer McGary;

A bill (S. 639) granting a pension to Ida Madden;

A bill (S. 640) granting a pension to Mary J. Mayhew;

A bill (S. 641) granting a pension to Agnes P. Miller;

A bill (S. 642) granting a pension to Mary E. Norris;

A bill (S. 643) granting a pension to Mary A. Phillips;

A bill (S. 644) granting a pension to Mattie Randolph;

A bill (S. 645) granting a pension to Martha E. Robbins;

A bill (S. 646) granting a pension to Melissa P. Seneker;

A bill (S. 647) granting a pension to Clara Slyker;

A bill (S. 648) granting a pension to E. Jane Spencer;

A bill (S. 649) granting a pension to Lillie E. Sullivan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 650) granting a pension to Mollie Turner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 651) granting a pension to Eva Whittington;

A bill (S. 652) granting a pension to Lou C. Witt;

A bill (S. 653) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bonebrake;

A bill (S. 654) granting an increase of pension to Anna Callahan;

A bill (S. 655) granting an increase of pension to Adaline Calton;

A bill (S. 656) granting an increase of pension to Rachel C. Carrico;

A bill (S. 657) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chenoweth;

A bill (S. 658) granting an increase of pension to Anna L. Cowen;

A bill (S. 659) granting an increase of pension to Alice B. Davis;

A bill (S. 660) granting an increase of pension to Helen Dorsey;

A bill (S. 661) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Easley;

A bill (S. 662) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Fields;

A bill (S. 663) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Fipps;

A bill (S. 664) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda E. Fleming;

A bill (S. 665) granting an increase of pension to Melvin E. Goodding;

A bill (S. 666) granting an increase of pension to Missouri E. Griffith;

A bill (S. 667) granting an increase of pension to Nancy G. Gurley;

A bill (S. 668) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Hiles;

A bill (S. 669) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hitchcock;

A bill (S. 670) granting an increase of pension to Hattie Hodges;

A bill (S. 671) granting an increase of pension to Serena Ivey;

A bill (S. 672) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Keith;

A bill (S. 673) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Lee;

A bill (S. 674) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Lewis;

A bill (S. 675) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Lofton;

A bill (S. 676) granting an increase of pension to Julia R. Moore;

A bill (S. 677) granting an increase of pension to Mira A. Murphy;

A bill (S. 678) granting an increase of pension to Maria M. Parmele;

A bill (S. 679) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Rakestraw; and

A bill (S. 680) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Ramsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 30) to authorize the erection of a monument to Queen Isabella; to the Committee on the Library.

POPULAR ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. NORRIS introduced a joint resolution (S.J.Res. 29) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the popular election of President and Vice President of the United States, which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 29

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid as a part of said Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, to wit:

"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of 4 years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The choice of each State for President and Vice President shall be determined at a general election of the qualified electors of such State. The time of such election shall be the same throughout the United States, and unless the Congress shall by law appoint a different time such election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the year preceding the expiration of the regular term of the President and Vice President. The electors in each State shall vote directly for President and Vice President, and the laws of such State which apply to the canvassing of votes for chief executive of the State shall apply to the votes cast for President and Vice President. The laws of the State providing for the placing of the names of candidates for the office of chief executive of such State, including the names of independent candidates, upon the official ballot, if any is provided by the laws of the State, shall apply to the names of candidates, including independent candidates, for the office of President and Vice President. Each State shall be entitled to as many votes for President and Vice President as the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress. Each State shall certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, the result of said election. Such certificate shall contain distinct lists of all persons for whom votes were cast for President and for Vice President, the number of votes for each, and the total votes of the State cast for all candidates for President and for all candidates for Vice President. The President of the Senate shall, at a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The votes cast in any State for any candidate for President shall be disregarded, if such votes are less than 1 percent of the total votes cast in such State for President. Each person for whom votes were cast for President in each State shall be credited with such proportion and fraction thereof of the Presidential votes of such States as he received of the total votes cast at said election for President, using for such fraction three decimals. The person having the greatest number of Presidential votes for President shall be President. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice President, but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President.

SEC. 2. If two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes cast for President, then from such persons the House of Representatives shall choose immediately the President. In choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having 1 vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of such quorum shall be necessary to a choice.

If two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of such votes cast for Vice President, then from such persons the Senate shall choose the Vice President.

SEC. 3. Congress may by law provide what procedure shall be followed and the method of obtaining a decision in case there shall be more than one certificate of Presidential votes from any State or in case of any other dispute or controversy that may arise in the counting and the canvassing of the Presidential votes by said joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of section 1, article II, of the Constitution and the twelfth amendment to the Constitution are hereby repealed.

INVESTIGATION OF ANTITRUST LAWS

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Supreme Court of the United States has recently handed down an opinion growing out of the organization of the so-called "Appalachian Coal Association." If I interpret that opinion aright, it means the complete modification of and, indeed, the emasculation of the Sherman antitrust law, if it does not abrogate some of the provisions of the Clayton Act. Without expressing any opinion now as to the wisdom of modifying by judicial opinion a law that has been upon the statute books for many years, and the necessity of which must be apparent, it seems to me, Mr. President, that this is an appropriate time to have the Committee on the Judiciary make a searching investigation into the operations of the antitrust law, including the Clayton Act, with a view to determining what modifications of that law, if any, should be made; whether it should be strengthened or whether it should be abrogated.

I submit a resolution and ask that it may be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution is brief, and I should also like to have it read.

The resolution (S.Res. 36) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and it was read, as follows:

Whereas to prevent monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade and efforts to obtain monopolistic control of trade and commerce, laws were enacted by the Congress which are still in force; and

Whereas notwithstanding the enactment of said laws, monopolies and organizations seeking monopolistic control of industry, trade, commerce, and credit still exist, and the contention is made that some of them are not within the terms of said laws; and

Whereas it is believed that said laws should be strengthened in order that the purpose for which they were enacted might be realized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to conduct an investigation for the purpose of determining what, if any, legislation is required to strengthen and extend the provisions of said laws.

The committee shall report as soon as practicable the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings; to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-third and succeeding Congresses until the final report is submitted; to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; and to take such testimony and make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS, OREG.

Mr. DILL submitted the following resolution (S.Res. 37), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, created under section 3 of the River and Harbor Act approved June 13, 1902, be, and is hereby, requested to review the report on Columbia and lower Willamette Rivers between Portland, Oreg., and the sea, submitted in House Document No. 195, Seventieth Congress, first session, with a view to determining whether modification is advisable to the extent of improving Cathlamet channel.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. COOLIDGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 38), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized during the Seventy-third Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof

to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

Mr. KENDRICK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 39), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-third Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT, as in executive session, laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations in the Regular Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received see the end of Senate proceedings.)

PROGRAM OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 19, on the subject Does the Democratic Party Program Hold Out Any Substantial Hope for the American People?

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROGRAM HOLD OUT ANY SUBSTANTIAL HOPE FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

Two factors—confidence and leadership—are paramount in any discussion of what the country may have in the Democratic program. The Democratic Party shares the first attribute with the Nation as a whole as the result of the positive action of the past 2 weeks, and the steps which have restored confidence have demonstrated leadership such as this country has not experienced since the Wilson administration.

Let me address myself with a great share of the national confidence which we have seen so miraculously restored to the subject which has been assigned to me. The word "miraculous" is used with full knowledge of its import, for we can all remember that 2 weeks ago there was no public confidence. This Nation has passed through stormy periods. There have been many times, both in peace and in war, when the outlook has been dark, but surely we were never under such a cloud as that which shrouded the close of the previous administration.

Then we had panic in a national sense. More than 100,000,000 people were in the grip of anxiety and alarm, a situation as terrible in its implications and possible consequences as any that has ever confronted us. No parallel exists in the history of the United States, for never before had the people through lack of courage come so close to pulling down the structure erected in this country during a period of 150 years. Our greatest national asset—courage—had been temporarily superseded by fear. Millions of persons were, through their individual actions, rushing toward the destruction which they were so rapidly bringing about.

It is, I know, a black picture but not blacker than the facts justify. Inaction, ineptitude, and a lack of leadership had worked relentlessly and irresistibly against pride in government, faith in our institutions, and hope of the future. Bewildered as so many of our citizens already were by the oppression of economic forces over which they had no control and against which they could not even fight for the right to work, a policy of negation in high places only served to accentuate the growing uneasiness which spread through the country.

Two short weeks have passed and the poison which so recently saturated our financial, industrial, and governmental bloodstream already has been counteracted to a great degree. The economic wounds which lay wide open have been cauterized and are healing with a rapidity that indicates the presence of a healthy condition beneath, which only needs an opportunity to reassert itself for the Nation to be on the way to recovery.

Pessimism has given way to idealism of the sort that we have not experienced since the World War. The people have found in President Roosevelt a leader, who through his wisdom and courage has revitalized their spirit and renewed their faith. They, as a whole, are ready to follow the paths on which he sets their feet unflinching and unafraid.

It must, therefore, have been with a sense of prophecy that the President in his inaugural address said:

"If I read the temper of our people correctly, we now realize as we have never realized before our interdependence on each other; that we cannot merely take, but we must give as well; that if we

are to go forward, we must serve as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline, because without such discipline no progress is made, no leadership becomes effective. We are, I know, ready and willing to submit our lives and property to such discipline because it makes possible the leadership which aims at a larger good. This I propose to offer, pledging that the larger purposes will bind upon us all as a sacred obligation with a unity of duty hitherto evoked only in time of armed strife."

No more concise yet accurate estimate of the situation could have been expressed. Words, however, were not enough. Action was required, and action was quickly forthcoming. It is not necessary for me to expatiate on what was done. The President by proclamation and by word of mouth has kept the country advised of every step that he has taken. Approval is written deep in the hearts and minds of every citizen. Partisanship has been submerged in Americanism. For whatever the future may bring, and there is no reason to doubt the outcome, we are as certainly a united people now as was ever the case in time of war. Despair has been lifted and we are prepared to fight until victory has been won.

There was ample evidence of this new spirit earlier this week in virtually every city in the land when our banking system began to return to its normal functions. The positive and affirmative action of the previous 10 days gave renewed vitality to our credit structure. Persons from every station in life restored to the normal channels of finance the money which but a short while before they had been afraid to trust to any but their own keeping. No greater or more effective demonstration of the President's statement "that if we are to go forward we must serve as a trained and loyal army" could have been given.

The country gave this expression of confidence because in their new President the people believe they have a strong beacon of light at Washington. He has already added to the reputation which he took with him into the White House. He has acted with promptitude and vigor. Even the banking moratorium which he proclaimed, with its incidental difficulties and hardships, came from him with a ring of confidence. Instead of alarming the country, it seemed to cheer it up. From his fresh mind and resolute utterance the people accepted with great calm and fine spirit what would have seriously upset them if it had been set forth by a dying administration.

More important still is the fact that the President by his actions has made possible the reformation and reconstruction of our banking system. Matters had reached a point requiring more than temporary palliatives when he took the oath of office. Recent testimony had shown physical and moral deficiencies in our financial structure. It had proven that men whose probity had been considered beyond question had not adhered to the ordinary ethical standards in their use of depositors' funds for their own purposes. It had been demonstrated that in some instances there had been no hesitation in passing off on the public securities known to be of doubtful or questionable worth.

The country demands a change in the system that permits such practices. Intelligent and comprehensive banking reform is the need of the hour. The President has proposed, and the Congress has approved, the initial steps. Banks prepared to perform the functions for which they were established have been reopened or are being prepared for such action. Depositors have been assured that they may exchange their credits with the banks for currency with governmental backing. Hoarding has been abandoned. This, however, is not enough. Public opinion calls for additional action to make sure that what has so recently taken place cannot happen again. Legislation must be adopted which will assure safety to every depositor against the waste of his funds in speculation, and at the same time enable our banks to serve without threat of public panic as incident to trade and commerce. It is my conviction and belief that such legislation will be in the early future enacted. In that fulfillment we have hope of a sound banking system.

The restoration and cure of the Nation's private financial structure will not take care of the equally important corollary—revision downward of governmental expenses. It is only too true that our private extravagances were matched in our national expenditures during the era of feverish prosperity through which we passed after the war. Political agencies, local, State, and Federal, took too little thought of tomorrow in the glamor of the day. We all know from personal experience that there is no sadder and more difficult task than that of adjusting ourselves to a reduced income. Yet governments can no more live beyond their means than individuals, without incurring the same risk of bankruptcy. National credit, supported by even such limitless resources as those we possess, can be stretched to the breaking point.

The Democratic Party has chosen, and made, I believe, a wise decision, to place in the hands of the President the power and authority to bring about once more the balance between Federal income and outgo so necessary to national financial stability. This action is in no sense a dictatorship unless it be one of reason. It is no surrender of the power vested in the Congress. It resembles more nearly the action which the legislative branch of the Government has taken before in time of war—action equally necessary in emergencies like the present. Who is there who will dispute that our present emergency is as great as any that we ever faced in time of war?

The checks and balances with which our Government was provided were especially designed for peaceful and normal times. The emergencies through which we have passed could not all be

anticipated by our forbears. They could not even foresee that the time would come when our Congress would consist of 531 men and women representing as many contrasting and varying viewpoints. Legislative machinery, like the mills of God, grind slowly. Normally that is a good thing. In abnormal times there is need for speed of action, for centralized authority, and for a disregard of local and sectional opposition so often unavoidable in congressional consideration.

It may be suggested that Congress in due time might be able to do all of the things which we have now intrusted to the Chief Executive and I will not dispute that statement. There is, however, grave doubt whether it could be done with the same even justice and dispatch, and both are essential in the present emergency. The conflict of local pressure and individual opinion is not always easy to overcome. Zealous advocates are reluctant to compose their ideas with those who fail to agree with them. All of these factors militate not only against an orderly and satisfactory consideration of the problem but are the certain enemies of speedy action.

There is, moreover, on the Congress the pressure of the various organized blocs who, because of selfish aims, fail to view the present situation in the national perspective so essential to our joint welfare. There must, if our efforts toward balancing the Budget are to succeed, be an end to the granting of their demands, as well as a reduction in the favors which have already been extended. This is neither an easy nor a pleasant task. It is in many instances one beyond the individual member, who because of circumstances in his particular section of the country believes sincerely and honestly that there must be an exception made in a matter which to him appears so vital.

It was demonstrated during the last session of the Congress how difficult it is even to obtain effective cooperation looking toward economy in government from such a small body of men as the President's Cabinet. In virtually every instance in which these Government officials appeared before either branch of Congress they favored economy in the abstract but not in the concrete when applied to their departments. The records of congressional hearings are full of evidence to substantiate this statement. Heads of Government departments once adjusted to the routine of their divisions become blind to duplication or overexpansion in their own domain, but remain fully alive to the economies which others might make.

The problem that confronts us cannot be faced in any such spirit or under any such handicaps. The necessity with which we have to deal is national. It must be considered and solved from the standpoint of the Nation as a whole, its solvency, and its future. There must be a final arbiter between conflicting interests and selfish motives. One man, justly and fairly advised, acting with honesty, wisdom, and directness, situated at the center of this governmental maze and cognizant of all its problems, can more nearly reach an exact solution of a problem involving administrative details, who, in the heat of conflicting theories, may force only compromises inadequate in scope and accomplishment.

It is my conviction—and I am convinced that this conviction is shared by millions of my countrymen—that there is more than hope in the action which the Congress has taken in complying with the President's suggestion that he be given the power to effect the economies which we must have through the application of general principles clearly defined by law. There is promise that we shall reach the objective—balancing of the Federal Budget—so sorely needed and so grievously and dangerously delayed by the previous administration. The day of this fulfillment cannot come too soon.

It seems in fact that it is to fulfillment rather than to hope that I might better address myself. This statement is prompted not only because of the quick and decisive action of the past 2 weeks but also because of the way in which the Democratic Party since its convention has demonstrated determination to carry out the pledges of its platform. Without the slightest intention of disrespect, one may recall the witticism that political platforms, as a rule, are adopted only to be forgotten. There have been numerous occasions certainly when this has proved true. The very fact that party declarations year after year have carried the same old words and phrases evidences the general futility of such documents.

This cannot be said, however, of the platform which the Democrats adopted at Chicago last year and on which President Roosevelt and Vice President Garner went to the country. Already more of its declarations have been enacted into law than ever before in so short a time in my recollection, and I venture to say in the history of the United States.

Let your recollection be refreshed on some of these points. The very first affirmative statement in the Democratic platform is:

"We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 percent in the cost of Federal Government, and we call on the Democratic Party in the States to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result."

It is my recollection, and the record of the last campaign will bear this out, that the opponents of the Democratic Party scoffed at and ridiculed this statement of policy. Orators of the opposition were loud and vigorous in their declarations that it could not be done. They accused the Democratic Party of willful misrepresentation in even advancing such a suggestion. Our opponents may be credited with sincerity, for they did nothing to bring about any such result. They chose merely to make the dis-

cussion academic. A Democratic President of the United States, supported by a Democratic Congress and by many Republicans in both Houses, has within 2 short weeks demonstrated that economies can be effected, bureaus can be abolished, consolidations brought about, and that the promised reduction in governmental expenditures consists of more than idle words. Already reductions exceeding \$500,000,000 have been assured in the annual Budget.

The Democratic platform promised further, and I quote again, "We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards." Political potshots were taken at this declaration throughout the campaign. There was no one, either Democrat or Republican, who realized then how soon that statement would be put to the most severe test ever known in the history of this country. The Government was face to face with the issue when the new President took office. The pressure for an inflated fiat national currency was great. Many in their pessimism and haste did not believe that any other expedient would prove adequate. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury refused to be stamped. They made use instead of the machinery of the Federal Reserve System, the product of a previous Democratic administration. Designed as it was to expand our currency when necessity arose and contract it when that need had passed, the Federal Reserve System with added provisions of law proved equal to the emergency just as it enabled us to finance the World War. It is providing the sound currency which was required to reopen our banks and rebuild our financial structure.

In this connection, remember what President Roosevelt said last Sunday:

"This currency is not fiat currency," he asserted in his radio address. "It is issued only on adequate security—and every good bank has an abundance of such security."

The next section of the Democratic platform to which you are referred is the most prophetic in that entire statement of principles. I ask your indulgence while I read it:

"We advocate," the platform said, "protection of the investing public by requiring to be filed with the Government and carried in advertisements of all offerings of foreign and domestic stocks and bonds true information as to bonuses, commissions, principal invested, and interests of the sellers."

"Regulation to the full extent of Federal power of—

"(a) Holding companies which sell securities in interstate commerce;

"(b) Rates of utility companies operating across State lines; and

"(c) Exchanges in securities and commodities."

"We advocate quicker methods of realizing on assets for the relief of depositors of suspended banks and a more rigid supervision of national banks for the protection of depositors and the prevention of the use of their moneys in speculation, to the detriment of local credits."

"The severance of affiliated security companies from and the divorce of the investment banking business from commercial banks and further restriction of Federal Reserve banks in permitting the use of Federal Reserve facilities for speculative purposes."

This plank in the platform was drawn, if you will recall, before the country had been shocked by the disclosures, which substantiate not only every statement made in it but make evident that some such course must be followed if we are to reestablish public trust and confidence in our banking institutions.

This is not merely my opinion, either. Within the past 2 weeks the president of the largest bank in the United States has advocated that the financial world itself adopt many of these proposals and others which are more drastic in the effect that they will have on the future banking history of the United States. I know of no instance in which a political party has judged so soundly and recommended so wisely the way out of an existing difficulty. Had the party which exercised the power and authority of government for the previous 12 years been willing to take even some of the suggested steps, we might have been spared the 10 days of travail through which we have just passed and the necessity for the strong medicine which we have been forced to take. In this instance there can be no one to challenge the soundness of the Democratic viewpoint, and there will be, I feel sure, no obstruction to the remedial measures the Democratic platform suggested.

Let me turn once more to the Democratic platform. With respect to the treatment of veterans that document said:

"We advocate the full measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans who have suffered disability or disease caused by or resulting from actual service in time of war and for their dependents."

The justice of that position, which by the action of the President and the Congress will soon be put into practical effect, is obvious. This Government has not and never will neglect those who in time of national peril have sacrificed their future in behalf of the Nation. It cannot, however, afford to compensate those who as members of the Military Establishment have suffered no greater injury or deprivation than those who through force of circumstance have served their country in some other fashion. No nation's credit is so inexhaustible that it can make public charges of those it has called upon to protect their own homes and liberties. No nation is so poor or hard-hearted as to deny a single man compensation for wounds suffered on the field of battle or elsewhere in the line of public duty.

The realization of these facts has been driven home to the veterans of our wars. There is a growing appreciation of the fact

that the national welfare demands sacrifices commensurate with those which we made in time of war. Justice, as is now contemplated, is more than this, for it entails no sacrifice on the part of the worthy, no neglect of the deserving, no suffering by the war wounded.

I want to make one last reference to the contents of the Democratic platform. Let me refresh your memories on its prohibition plank. It said:

"We advocate the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. To effect such repeal we demand that the Congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to truly representative conventions in the States called to act solely on that proposal. We urge the enactment of such measures by the several States as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon, and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the States.

"We demand that the Federal Government effectively exercise its power to enable the States to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

"Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue."

Our opponents brought against this declaration the accusation that we were insincere and endeavoring to deceive the people of the United States. My reply is to ask where the deception rested. The repeal amendment is already before the States. Provisions for the calling of conventions have been adopted by numerous State legislatures. The entire question, which for more than a decade has vexed and perplexed the Nation, is before the people, who have a right to say what our attitude toward it shall be in the future. More important still, the proposal which has been made follows in form and in substance the Democratic platform plank. The constitutional amendment is an almost absolute transcript of that declaration, and it was transferred from the platform to the people in 7 months. The more recent action on the beer bill only serves to emphasize the intention of the Democratic Party to put its promises into effect. Again I say that I know of no other instance in the history of American politics where such celerity and dispatch have been shown in the carrying out of a platform pledge.

Impressive as this record is, it by no means embraces in detail the task that is before us on the long and what may seem at times the slow process of bringing back the day when we shall all be privileged once more to enjoy the right to work and obtain for our families the necessities of normal existence. There are other problems to be considered and faced. With many of these, notably relief for agriculture and diminution of unemployment, the administration has already come to grips. President Roosevelt, despite the pressure of the problems he has already attacked, has recommended to the Congress measures dealing with both these problems. Their speedy enactment with such amendments as be deemed necessary appears to be certain. It is not imposing on the credulity of my listeners to say that the record which the Democratic Party has made to date is evidence if not guaranty of the fact that his proposals will receive consideration, support, and action from the two legislative branches of the Government. The Congress is in a mood to act quickly for the common good.

In order to gear the legislative machinery more accurately with the times you may have already noticed that the Democratic majorities in both the Senate and the House are operating under the rule of caucus. In this the representatives of the people have, as the President has already done, reverted to the theories which we have found so useful heretofore when this Nation has been faced by war. The caucus system does not mean a surrender of conviction or principle. It does eliminate the opportunity for obstruction and time-wasting delay. There are few questions which, when considered within the party, do not lend themselves to agreement in form and very often in detail. In times such as the present the necessity for such unity of action is greater than for obstinate individual opinion. The caucus system gives us that, remembering always that a Member bound by a pledge to his constituents or conscientious convictions may be released from caucus restrictions.

What should interest the country is that the Democrats in Congress have made it possible to coordinate the legislative and administrative branches of the Government into an instrument responsive to the changing situation which confronts us. Any other course under the present circumstances would be indefensible and merit the condemnation of every man and woman whose spirits have been raised by the transformation which straight thinking and prompt action since the 4th of March have wrought on a sorely harassed and depressed country.

It appears to me to be evident that if we are to sustain the faith which already is spread through the land and build upon that hope of a future which will mean to us and those who will follow us a life free of fear and reasonably devoid of worry we must pursue the path on which the Democratic Party is advancing. We have gone a good distance up the road, but we have not reached the goal. We have, however, already demonstrated the fallacy of those statements made a few months ago that a change of administration under existing conditions would mean that months would have to pass before the new officials and the new Congress could begin to function successfully in their new responsibility.

More has been done in the past 2 weeks than at any other similar period in our history. Momentarily the President is the

mainspring of all activity; but let me assure you that around his council table are seated men of brains and vision, who are but waiting for a subsidence of the present emergency to present further and more detailed plans to assist in the progress of the Nation.

Patriotic Republican leaders in both Houses of the Congress have shared in the responsibility for quick and decisive legislation.

It is in reconstruction that our hopes lie. We must rebuild the morale of the people as well as our shattered economic system. It is too much to expect that all of the proposals to that end will meet the wishes of their proponents. It is not to be anticipated that we shall have again a situation such as existed in the fall of 1929, when the Nation as a whole thought that jointly and severally we possessed the Midas touch and that we had entered an era in which wealth was inexhaustible and prosperity was above and beyond the natural forces which have governed man's existence in all the ages of this world's history. If that is your hope and expectation, no force on earth can satisfy your desires.

What we may expect, and what the Democratic Party offers you, is an opportunity to change the state of chaos through which we have passed into a healthy existence. It plans to revivify the buying power of the Nation so that all—the humblest wage earner and the greatest industry—may share through the cooperation of labor and capital in the development of the manifold resources of this land. It aims to protect those who honestly and manfully are attempting to retain the material possessions that came into their keeping at a time when it was difficult to count the future cost of the obligations for which they had made themselves liable.

These are the definite objectives to which we are committed. They comprehend the essentials of reform of the present situation. They are the hopes for the fulfillment of which you may look to the Democratic Party. You will pardon me for reverting once again to the Democratic platform. In the preamble of that document you will find the following paragraph:

"The only hope for improving present conditions, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people, and bringing the Nation back to the proud position of domestic happiness and of financial, industrial, agricultural, and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drastic change in economic governmental policies."

That change—the "new deal," if you prefer—has begun. How auspicious a start it has had it is needless for me to say. The Nation's press only reflects the psychology of leadership and determination which the Democratic Party, through its leader in the White House, has distributed throughout every State in the Union and in the breast of every citizen in the land.

We have the leadership. We have the confidence and are developing the program. You, my hearers, must have faith. Given that, we cannot help but move forward. The day is not far distant when the period we are living through will be left for historians to describe as still another tribute to the imperishable and unconquerable determination of the American people to triumph over obstacles and to refuse to admit defeat.

If you sustain the faith that is in your President and which the Democrats in Congress have in him, we may all look to the future without misgivings and with the certainty that better times will come.

OPERATION OF ECONOMY LAW

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech delivered over a Nation-wide radio hook-up last evening by the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] on the subject of the operations of the so-called "economy law" recently enacted.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Tonight I am going to try to explain what a balanced budget is, why it is necessary, and the steps which have been taken in less than 2 weeks to accomplish it.

A balanced budget means no more and no less than living within one's income, bringing one's expenditures into balance with one's revenues. This is nothing new to Americans. We all, in our domestic lives, do this very thing. We balance our domestic budget. It is no less important that governments balance their budgets, that they bring their expenditures into equilibrium with their revenues. I say this is no less important than in our domestic lives, because your life and mine in large measure depend for their fullness upon the preservation of the credit of your Government. The security of the deposits which you have in banks rests upon the credit of your Government. The validity of your insurance policies rests upon the credit of this Government. In some measure the security of your employment rests upon the credit of the United States Government. In short, the welfare of every American rests upon the credit of the United States.

During the first year of the depression the deficit amounted to almost \$500,000,000. During the second year our governmental expenditures exceeded our revenues by almost \$2,500,000,000. During the third year the expenditures will exceed our revenues by more than \$1,000,000,000. This makes 3 continuous years in which we have piled deficit upon deficit to the extent of almost \$4,500,000,000.

At the same time the total net increase in our national debt will have increased over the same period of time in the amount of more than \$5,000,000,000. Nor is this all. It is conservatively estimated that the deficit for the fiscal year 1933 will approximate \$1,000,000,000.

This situation cannot be ignored. It is a grim reality. It would not be so serious were our national income at its normal level, but, coincident with the accumulation of these great deficits, our national income has steadily diminished. The revenues have likewise steadily diminished. The expenditures have remained constant or have increased. By reason of the fact that our national income was falling at the time our national expenditures were rising, these deficits were inevitable, and, what is more, the previous absence of a determined effort to eliminate them had aroused a suspicion that the expenditures of the Government would not be brought into balance with its revenues. The credit of the United States was hanging in the balance.

It must, therefore, be clear to you that these large peace-time deficits, the largest ever experienced in the history of the world, are having a profound effect on the safety of our economic order and upon the happiness and fullness of our lives. In large measure, the general suspension of bank payments which we experienced, and out of which I hope we have successfully emerged, can be traced to the policy of continuously living beyond our governmental income. You know, at first hand and by experience, the paralysis, the hardships entailed and resulting from such a general banking collapse. It must, therefore, be clear to you that the fiscal affairs of your Government should be put in order, that a successful accomplishment of this task has a profound effect upon your lives.

An approach to the task may be made in one of two ways: Either through the imposition of new and substantial taxes, or by drastic retrenchment. One billion dollars, on a falling national income, is a stupendous sum of money to raise by new levies. Our people are already overtaxed. The farmer is carrying an insupportable burden. The merchant is dragged down by the sheer weight of taxes. The industrialist is compelled to restrict his production, to put men out of jobs by reason of the tax burden he is carrying. It is not wise, therefore, in the interests of recovery, if it can be avoided, to increase the levies on you. It was only last year that additional taxes were imposed to the amount of more than 1,200,000,000. And, more than that, there is some question as to whether, even if the additional taxes were imposed, they would provide sufficient revenue to accomplish the task; and so, therefore, retrenchment—drastic economy—is the only way in which economic chaos can be avoided. It is for these reasons that immediate action was taken. The bill to maintain the credit of the United States Government, otherwise known as the "economy bill" was the form which that action took.

It dealt with three things: (1) Subject to certain principles which were laid down in it, it authorized the President to make readjustments in veterans' benefits; (2) it directed the President to apply a cost-of-living standard to the compensation of the employees of your Government and to reduce their compensation correspondingly; and (3) it amended certain provisions of existing law giving the President the authority to reorganize the activities of your Government and to eliminate unnecessary agencies.

For a few minutes I propose to deal with each one of these three things.

During the course of the last 10 years, when money was plentiful, when the revenues of the Government were great and all of us were riding on a wave of extravagance, veterans' legislation had been enacted by Congress which imposed not only a present staggering burden upon the Treasury, and therefore upon you, but which also imposed a cost which, projected 20 years into the future, would have absorbed all, and more of the revenues which the Government derived during boom days on account of the income-tax receipts. This was the effect of these laws. What they actually did, quite irrespective of their financial consequences, was to permit veterans who had no disability of service origin, many of whom had been in the Army but for a very short time, thousands of whom had never been in combat with the enemy, to draw substantial monthly cash benefits from the Treasury of the United States, and therefore from you.

The provisions of the economy act having to do with veterans' benefits will restore the just principle of granting pensions to those who made a physical sacrifice for the security of our country. It will not strike from the rolls those men who suffered a disability in the service of their country. It will not injure the man who was wounded or who incurred a disease while following the flag. On the contrary, it protects these men. It makes the pension roll a roll of honor, a roll on which a man can be proud to have his name listed. This is the effect of the veterans' provision of the economy bill.

It is true that the powers granted in that legislation to the President were many, broad, and far-reaching. The regulations that he is to make cover a wide field and will affect millions. But the Congress felt, and I am sure the country feels, that the keen sense of fairness and justice possessed by the President will direct his course, and whatever his conclusions may be, they will be based upon that fine and humane impulse that has moved him throughout his public career.

With respect to that portion of the act which deals with the compensation paid to the employees of the Government several things were provided for.

First, there are no exemptions of any sort or description. Everyone from the highest to the lowest makes his contribution to the maintenance of the credit of your Government.

Secondly, it defines that contribution in the following way: It provides for a determination of the cost of living during the last half of the year 1928. It then provides for a determination of the cost of living during the first half of this year. The percentage of decline in cost of living as between the first half of this year and the last half of 1928 is the percentage of reduction which will be applied to the compensation of employees of your Government.

It then provides that this determination of the percentage decline in the cost of living shall be made every 6 months, and that the percentage so determined shall be applied to the compensation of Federal employees for the following 6 months. There is nothing harsh or unfair about this provision. The cost of living throughout the United States has fallen. We all have sustained very substantial reductions in our income, and it is only fair that the employees of the United States Government, in the interest of the credit of our Government, sustain some reduction in their income.

The act provides that in no event shall the reduction exceed 15 percent of the salaries as they were during the year ending June 30, 1931. It provides that there shall be no pyramiding of cuts. If the survey should reveal an increased cost of living, the President shall order to that extent increases in governmental salaries. It treats all alike with fairness and equity.

The third portion of the bill, having to do with reorganization of the agencies of the Government and the elimination of unnecessary functions, merely permits a speeding up of the economies which may be effected in this way, so that the retrenchments incident to the reorganization may be felt as soon as possible in this fiscal year and in the next.

Under the provisions of the bill to maintain the credit of the United States approximately \$500,000,000 can be saved. Under the reorganization and elimination powers which the President now has approximately \$150,000,000 in economies can be effected.

In addition, there are other items of expenditures which can be reduced in the approximate amount of \$100,000,000. It is conservatively estimated, therefore, that retrenchment alone will save approximately \$750,000,000 for the next fiscal year. This leaves still a deficit of approximately \$250,000,000. To meet that deficit the Senate today adopted the conference report on the beer bill. The House will adopt it tomorrow, thus assuring to the Government a new and immediate source of revenue to the amount estimated at a minimum of \$150,000,000 annually. Within a few days the Congress will continue for another year the 1-cent tax per gallon on gasoline, which yields in revenue \$137,000,000. Thus, with economies in the amount of \$750,000,000, the beer tax and the gasoline tax, in all reasonable expectancy, the indicated deficit for the fiscal year 1934 has been eliminated. There may be some difference between actual revenues and estimated revenues; but as nearly as it can now be stated, the action of the Congress during the last 2 weeks has brought our expenditures for the fiscal year 1934 into equilibrium with our revenues. The goal, therefore, of a balanced Budget is within sight. The credit of the United States has been made secure.

In 2 weeks President Roosevelt and the Congress have accomplished what previous Congresses have been attempting to do for 3 years. The President had a plan and has acted courageously and promptly. It has been refreshing to witness the fine cooperation and splendid readiness upon the part of the Members of both Houses of Congress in carrying forward the ideas into the enactment of law. In the Congress, throughout the discussion and consideration of this measure, there has been a broad and unselfish spirit to meet the situation and solve these delicate problems without thought of selfish political interest or party advantage.

We have passed through trying and hectic days in Congress since Mr. Roosevelt became President. It is not an easy matter to vote to take away from large groups of people something that they have been receiving. It is not a pleasant task to reduce wages. It takes courage and a fine sense of real Americanism to do it. But it has been done, and I am delighted tonight, as a Democrat, to pay my tribute to the Republican Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, who have risen above party consideration and cooperated in the finest spirit in this great crisis of our country's history.

I have just left a conference at the White House. In that conference, aside from Democratic leaders, there sat with the President such distinguished Republicans as Representative SNELL, the Republican leader of the House of Representatives; Senator McNARY, the Republican leader of the Senate; and such progressive stalwarts as Senator NORRIS and Senator BORAH.

My heart was thrilled by the fine sentiment of gratitude and appreciation expressed to these men and to the members of the Republican Party in the Congress by the President for their splendid cooperation and support of the emergency legislation.

It may be, when history is written, the happenings of the last 14 days will be of as great significance in the annals of western civilization as any other like period in the history of the world, for it may mean a security, a rock upon which we can stand, a foundation to recovery, a tonic that will restore confidence and give renewed vigor to the economic life of our country.

PROTECTION OF WATERSHEDS IN NATIONAL FORESTS

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] for just a moment. Yesterday I introduced a bill, but, in view of the measure which was introduced this morning, I am not sure whether the bill which I introduced should remain with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which it was referred, or should go to the Committee on Education and Labor. I call the attention of the able Senator from Oregon to the bill because of his well-known activity and his splendid services in protecting the forests of the United States.

The bill, among other things, provides that—

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to reforest, revegetate, or otherwise safeguard and improve the water-impounding capacity of national forest lands on watersheds within national forests, and, in cooperation with any State or Territory or any political subdivision or district thereof, of lands not in Government ownership either within national forests or on watersheds within any mountain range or other natural topographic or hydrographic division of which a national forest is a part; for the purpose of (1) preventing soil erosion; (2) preventing floods and safeguarding life; (3) establishing, preserving, and renewing forest growth; and (4) conserving water, from snow and rainfall, in the natural reservoirs.

Then there are some other provisions.

I will ask the Senator from Oregon, whose general knowledge of this subject, perhaps, is superior to that of any other Member of the Senate, whether in his opinion this bill has been appropriately referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and whether it will properly coordinate with measures which the Senator from Oregon heretofore has had enacted into law, or whether the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, in connection with the measure introduced this morning by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, answering the inquiry of the Senator from Utah, I will say that the subject matter contained in this bill is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the bill was properly referred to that committee. The committee has in the past given the subject covered by the bill very much study. The only reason the bill introduced by the Senator from Arkansas was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor was that it involves unemployment, although, incidentally, it does treat of reforestation and roads. I have no doubt, however, that the bill introduced by the Senator from Utah to which he refers was properly referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. KING. I am very glad the Senator from Oregon takes that view, and I sincerely hope that the committee will give prompt consideration to the measure.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. On behalf of the majority I ask that the Senator from Montana [Mr. ERICKSON] be assigned to the following committees:

Mines and Mining, Education and Labor, Post Offices and Post Roads, and Public Lands and Surveys.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the assignments will be made.

LETTER BY CHARLES S. THOMAS ON THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I have here a communication from former Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, who requests that it be inserted in the RECORD. I therefore ask unanimous consent that that be done.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THOMAS PLEADS FOR SILVER IN LETTER TO ROOSEVELT

TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT:

The interval between your election and inaugural has been fraught with successive disasters to the economic structure. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, approved January 22, 1932, and in active operation since that time, has aggravated the crisis which it was designed to relieve.

Receiverships, bank failures, withdrawal of deposits, shrinking securities, and depressed markets have persisted in increasing numbers and over spreading areas. Great financial institutions hitherto beyond suspicion and carrying billions of deposits have within the current month been suspended by Executive orders

and summary legislative decrees as the alternative to speedy ruin. A fitting sequel to the terrible situation comes with the disclosures of rotten banks and bankers now unfolding before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which have weakened and probably undermined all confidence in the morale and integrity of those dominating the financial world, and who, as always, champion their single standard of money as God's best gift to man.

CONCEAL TERRIBLE RESULTS

And, Mr. President, our financial masters tell the country, with full confidence, that theirs is the declared policy of the new administration whatever else betides. They point to your choice of Senator GLASS for Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding his lawless assault upon the silver metal in 1920, and falling him, to the selection of a man after his own heart who will use the power of his great office to continue a monetary system long a demonstrated economic failure, which has finally involved the world in disaster.

They tell you falsely but persistently that bimetalism and inflation mean the same thing, and that inflation beggars the Nation by destroying its substance. But they conceal the more terrible results of currency famine, now widely prevalent. For buried gold is ever linked with hidden money. Hence we starve in the midst of plenty. Such a condition must and should result in the dangerous increase of paper money; a practice easy to begin but difficult either to abandon or restrain.

COUNSELORS INCONSISTENT

Your economic counselors, Mr. President, have never learned the virtue of consistency. They brand money inflation as a pestilence, but expansion of credit is "their darling virtue", because the value of money grows as their securities multiply. Can you recall any protest or opposition of capitalism to the inflation of gold securities? Within the decade they have searched the world for them and dumped them on an easy-going investing public under conditions which make racketeering respectable. And they will renew the dose when opportunity again permits.

Mr. President, our economic masters have inflated their gold credit until it exceeds 750 to 1, although the demand of 16 to 1 brings shrieks of protest. But what is the universal cause of world depression? Everyone knows. It is its crushing burden of debt, payable in gold, of which our stock would pay less than one third the annual interest at 5 percent, and whose principal will never be paid. Two thirds of it never should be. Through its agency the Kruegers, the Insulls, and their kind have been "financed" ever since gold became the unit of money; and so the new crop will be whenever it appears.

GOLD COSTLY MYTH

Yet where is the gold standard today? Where has it been since the boom of 1919 was launched? Gold is the scarcest thing on earth. Two nations have grabbed and locked the bulk of it in their vaults. None of them dares to utilize what they have, although its gold has long been a department of French politics. Its coinage has practically ceased. It is a costly myth. The average man has never seen gold in terms of money. But the whole mass of it is, under the curse of the standard, piled on the necks of the people by a fearsome world which shudders at the thought of its union with silver.

Do you realize, Mr. President, why this depression is proof against all efforts to break it? I can tell you in a sentence. It is because the Government will not restore its money to the people. As long as your administration continues to deny them this boon it will be a failure, a mere prolongation of Mr. Hoover's experiment. I am sorely tempted to add that it ought to be. You will shortly participate in an international economic conference, with a view, among other things, of increasing our foreign trade. But, with foreign exchange in its present state, how can you do this? All our competitors, France excepted, have left the gold standard, and it is common knowledge that because of it they possess a tremendous money advantage over us. It gives them a bounty on their export trade, which largely neutralizes any supposed tariff preference we imagine we possess. This advantage will persist until bimetalism appears, and this the gold men have denied to us since they strangled silver.

MAJORITY FOR BIMETALLISM

I affirm that more than two thirds of your countrymen are for the bimetallic standard. I also affirm that a majority of your support came from men and women who justly condemned Hoover as the willing servant of gold, and they hoped you might relieve them. If you fail them, they are undone.

They and their forebears have been fighting for bimetalism for three generations in vain. They are becoming discouraged by hope long deferred. They will not wait for relief much longer. Their substance has shriveled to the zero point, and their energies are well-nigh exhausted.

If their Government is to remain unchanged, albeit they have placed other rulers and another party in the halls of the mighty, they will be heard from. Keep your gold buried just a little longer, and the bimetallic hosts of the land will substitute another and better system for it, a system as old as humanity, which never was, and never can, become a curse to civilization.

With a deep sentiment of loyalty to our party and to you, Mr. President, I crave your close attention to this last appeal.

C. S. THOMAS.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, if there be no further business to be transacted at this time, I move

that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 22, 1933, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 21 (legislative day of Mar. 13), 1933

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. Neal Dow Franklin, Infantry (detailed in Judge Advocate General's Department), with rank from July 1, 1932.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Hugo Ernest Pitz, Coast Artillery Corps (assigned to duty with Quartermaster Corps), with rank from November 10, 1932.

Capt. Roy Crawford Moore, Field Artillery (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Andrew Daniel Hopping, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from August 1, 1932.

First Lt. Ira Kenneth Evans, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from March 1, 1931.

TO AIR CORPS

Second Lt. Herbert Charles Gibner, Jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lt. Merrick Hector Truly, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 11, 1931.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

First Lt. Cleveland Rex Steward, Medical Corps, from March 5, 1933.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplains with the rank of lieutenant colonel

Chaplain Alva Jennings Brasted (major), United States Army, from March 3, 1933.

Chaplain William Andrew Aiken (major), United States Army, from March 3, 1933.

Chaplain Ernest Wetherill Wood (major), United States Army, from March 3, 1933.

To be chaplain with the rank of major

Chaplain Herbert Adron Rinard (captain), United States Army, from March 10, 1933.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1933

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, bring us nearer to the likeness of the Teacher of Galilee. Above the present-day strife, confusion, and discord, O let us hear Thy voice. In this quiet moment may we all acknowledge the need of a simple faith in our Heavenly Father. May we prove our love of country by self-denial, our patience by smiling away worry, our zeal by our continuous efforts to serve, and let sweetness of temper be a sign of our strength. Holy Spirit, mercifully abide with our Republic. Blessed Lord, be in its highways and hedges, be in its dense centers of human life, be Thou on our frontiers. O be with our whole land, making it a garden of the Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of

his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed a joint resolution and bill of the House of the following titles:

On March 17, 1933:

H.J.Res. 75. Joint resolution to provide for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Seventy-third Congress.

On March 20, 1933:

H.R. 2820. An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3341) entitled "An act to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquor, and for other purposes."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REFORMATION AND RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT (H.DOC. NO. 6)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Labor and ordered printed:

To the Congress:

It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. A direct attack in this problem suggests three types of legislation.

The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

The second is grants to States for relief work.

The third extends to a broad public works, labor-creating program.

With reference to the latter I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

In regard to grants to States for relief work, I advise you that the remainder of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of Federal aid is still a definite necessity for many States, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

I find a clear need for some simple Federal machinery to coordinate and check these grants of aid. I am, therefore, asking that you establish the office of Federal Relief Administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving today of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and Interior.

I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next 2 weeks.

I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds, now appropriated for public works, will be sufficient for several months.

This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains